

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1 through 7 are pending in this application. Claims 6 and 7 are new. The Office Action objects to claim 5 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but allowable if rewritten in independent form. For the reasons described below, the pending claims are allowable.

The Office Action rejects claims 1 through 4 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Shyu (U.S. Patent No. 4,666,232) in view of Pauza et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,890,926) (hereinafter "Pauza"). Shyu in view of Pauza alone or in combination with that which one of ordinary skill in the art would know at the time the invention was made neither discloses nor suggests claims 1 through 4.

Independent claim 1 includes a plug body for fixing the coaxial cable in a bent state of about 90 degrees with an elongated flat plate that has an insertion opening into which the coaxial cable is inserted. An engaging portion is integrally formed on an opposite end of the elongated flat plate to hold the coaxial cable parallel to the elongated flat plate. The coaxial cable is set normal to the elongated flat plate by being inserted into the insertion opening. The coaxial cable is bent between the insertion opening and the engaging portion, and is set parallel to the elongated flat plate by being held with the engaging portion.

Shyu has an electrical cord with an earth wire and a core, and a plug structure for a car antenna with an insulative housing, clamping plate, pin and fastener. The core is welded to the pin and the earth wire is welded to a U-shaped member of

the clamping plate.

Pauza has a bend controller with a first cable-engaging section and a second cable-engaging section at opposing ends of a "U-shaped body section defining an externally arcuate concave cable-engaging surface."

As admitted in the Office Action, on page 2, paragraph 4, "Shyu lacks a plug body." Thus, Shyu does not disclose or suggest a plug body (1) for fixing the coaxial cable in a bent state of about 90 degrees with an elongated flat plate that has an insertion opening into which the coaxial cable is inserted; (2) an engaging portion integrally formed on an opposite end of the elongated flat plate to hold the coaxial cable parallel to the elongated flat plate; (3) the coaxial cable set normal to the elongated flat plate by being inserted into the insertion opening; or (4) the coaxial cable bent between the insertion opening and the engaging portion, and is set parallel to the elongated flat plate by being held with the engaging portion, included in claim 1.

Pauza has a coaxial cable engaged on opposing ends of a "U-shaped body section defining an externally arcuate concave cable-engaging surface," (column 3, lines 9-10) as shown clearly in Figs. 1 through 8. In contrast, claim 1 has, and Pauza lacks, a plug body (1) for fixing the coaxial cable in a bent state of about 90 degrees with an elongated flat plate that has an insertion opening into which the coaxial cable is inserted; (2) an engaging portion is integrally formed on an opposite end of the elongated flat plate to hold the coaxial cable parallel to the elongated flat plate; (3) the coaxial cable is set normal to the elongated flat plate by being inserted into the insertion

opening; and (4) the coaxial cable is bent between the insertion opening and the engaging portion, and is set parallel to the elongated flat plate by being held with the engaging portion. Moreover, Pauza teaches away from an elongated flat plate configuration by creating a predetermined bend using the U-shaped body section so that "the cable is required to assume a bend to lie along the externally arcuate concave cable-engaging surface." (column 1, lines 39-40)

Thus, neither Shyu nor Pauza, alone or in combination, disclose or suggest a plug body (1) for fixing the coaxial cable in a bent state of about 90 degrees with an elongated flat plate that has an insertion opening into which the coaxial cable is inserted; (2) an engaging portion is integrally formed on an opposite end of the elongated flat plate to hold the coaxial cable parallel to the elongated flat plate; (3) the coaxial cable is set normal to the elongated flat plate by being inserted into the insertion opening; or (4) the coaxial cable is bent between the insertion opening and the engaging portion, and is set parallel to the elongated flat plate by being held with the engaging portion, all four of which are set forth in claim 1.

Claims 2 through 6 depend from claim 1, and, thus, are also patentable over Shyu in view of Pauza for the reasons set forth above.

New claim 7 is patentable over the cited and relied upon references for at least the reasons discussed above. Similar to claim 1, claim 7 includes a plug body for fixing the coaxial cable in a bent state of about 90 degrees with an elongated flat plate that has an insertion opening into which the coaxial cable

is inserted. An engaging portion is integrally formed on an opposite end of the elongated flat plate to hold the coaxial cable parallel to the elongated flat plate. The coaxial cable is set normal to the elongated flat plate by being inserted into the insertion opening. The coaxial cable is bent between the insertion opening and the engaging portion, and is set parallel to the elongated flat plate by being held with the engaging portion. These features are clearly lacking in the cited prior art and any combination of the same.

In view of the foregoing, applicant respectfully submits that all claims present in this application are patentable over the cited prior art and the cited combination of prior art. Accordingly, applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the claims. Also, applicant respectfully requests that this application be passed to allowance.

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